

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
Volume XXXII. No. 108

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—THE LITTLE BARBICOLE.
- GERMAN THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowry.—DAN VATER DER DRUCKER.
- OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE ENCHANTRESS.
- DODWORTH HALL, 908 Broadway.—PROFESSOR HARTZ WITH HIS MAGICAL L'EQUILIBRE AND HIS FIRST SINGING BIRD.
- IRVING HALL, Irving place.—MR. J. A. FOWLER'S PIANOFORTE SOLO.
- SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hall.—THEIR ENTERTAINING ENTERTAINERS, SINGERS, DANCERS, AND COMEDY ACTS.
- KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 20 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—THEIR ENTERTAINING ENTERTAINERS, SINGERS, DANCERS, AND COMEDY ACTS.
- FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 2 West Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE.
- THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8.—MOVING MINOR OF THE "FLORENCE" PRODUCTIONS.
- CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at McManis Hall, 47 Broadway.—THE FAVORITE OF THE FAVORITE ENTERTAINERS.
- HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE.
- THE RIVINGTON THEATRE, Union Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, at 8.—MOVING MINOR OF THE "FLORENCE" PRODUCTIONS.
- NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, at 11th street.—THE NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 16, 1867.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news brought by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, April 15.
Omar Pacha has sailed for Crete with a squadron of Turkish war vessels and heavy reinforcements of troops to aid in suppressing the Christian insurrection. Spain yields the demands of England in the case of the steamship Victoria seized about the same time as the Torpedo.
Consols closed at 90 1/2, for money, in London, United States five-twentieths closed at 74 in London and 70 1/2 in New York.
The Liverpool cotton market was active, closing firm, with middling uplands at twelve pence. Breadstuffs firm. Provisions generally unchanged. American produce quiet and steady.
By the steamship Albatross we have mail details from cable dispatches to the 3d of April, one day later than the report of the Deutschland, published in the Herald on Sunday morning and yesterday.
The Duke of Buckingham, Foreign Secretary of England, reported to the House of Lords the diplomatic despatches received by telegram from St. Petersburg on the subject of the treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States. The Duke thinks that the people of Great Britain will be so warmly excited when the act is completed, but expresses the hope that "English blood" will be able to repair the damage inflicted on the national interests on the Pacific coast line.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills to provide for an additional Metropolitan Commissioner and relative to the driving of cattle in New York were reported complete. The bill amending the act relative to buildings and the change of combustible materials in New York was passed.
In the Assembly the bill amending the act to change the route of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad was reported complete. The bill giving consent to the construction of a ship canal around Niagara Falls by the United States was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Bills authorizing the construction of a railroad in 125th street, and to amend the act for the formation of companies to navigate the ocean by steamships, were passed. In the evening session the bill to suppress prostitution in the city of New York was reported adversely, and on motion the report was disagreed to and the bill ordered to a third reading.

THE CITY.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution, relative to certain stands for hackney coaches driven through the Park, was adopted. A resolution, making eight hours a day's labor for all employees of the city government, was referred to the Committee on Laws. A communication from Counsel O'Gorman was received relative to the negotiations for the sale of a portion of City Hall Park to the general government. The committee on the purchase of a site of the New York Herald for the past twenty years, at a cost of \$2,000, was passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 23 against 2.
In the Board of Common Council no business of any importance was transacted.
Superintendent Kennedy has ordered the police captains to take a census of the pawnbrokers, keepers of loan, junk and intelligence offices and dealers in second hand goods in their respective precincts.
In reference to the accident on the steamer St. John, on Saturday night, a passenger says that the walking beam broke, and if it had not been soon discovered one of the heavy shafts attached might have struck through her bottom and sunk her. On transferring the passengers he further says there was no provision made for a passage to New York, and their tickets were demanded. The first public meeting of the Liberal Christian Union took place at the Church of the Messiah, corner Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, last evening. A large number attended, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Ogden, Bellows and Chapin, and Rev. Messrs. Frothingham, Lee and Demarest.
The Broadway aerial bridge was opened to passengers yesterday.
The inauguration of the trotting season was celebrated at the Fashion Course on Long Island yesterday by a race for a stake between the bay mare Dolly, the bay gelding Whalbone and the chestnut mare Lady Macintosh, mile heat, best three in five, in harness. The bay gelding won, the best time being three minutes.
Governor Seymour yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of John G. Myers, the man supposed to have been murdered in an alley at the saloon on Cedar street and Broadway, on Saturday last. The evidence as far as elicited seemed to prove that deceased came to his death by heart disease, probably excited by the injuries received.

An action was brought yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, by Wm. Knebel vs. Chas. R. Leary & Co. to recover \$205 50, the value of the contents of a trunk, the property of the plaintiff, who was a passenger on board the steamship Christiana, of which the defendants were owners. The property was lost at Halifax, after being moved from the vessel, which was run ashore on October, 1865. Verdict for the plaintiff for \$254 76.
Part of the Supreme Court, Circuit, will hereafter be held in the new Court House, in the room recently occupied by the Court of Appeals.
A motion was made at the general term of the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, for the admission to practice at the bar of A. A. Bradley, a South Carolina colored man. The motion was granted, and the application referred to the Committee on Character.
One of the young men, Charles G. Kelly, recently Kings county clerk of Oyster and Thimble, charged with hitting a negro named Charles, a colored man of New York, Captain Tibbitts, will leave for 4th North river, at nine o'clock (Wednesday) morning, for Liverpool.

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NEW YORK HERALD, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.—TRIPLE SHEET.

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General Sickness is a man of genius. At his outset in public life he was, as is not uncommon in the history of genius, underrated by his associates. They were the Tammany Hall men, certainly never noted for anything like acute perception—veteran jobbers and jokers in ward caucuses and primaries; and these sage fellows thought Sickness a good man to put before the public for the sake of appearances, but withal a puppet that they could play up and down at their pleasure. Even Fernando Wood, the arch-manipulator of committees and conventions, was so poor a judge of men as to suppose that he could wind Sickness round his finger—as he did so many others—and was disposed to patronize the youngster, of course on his own conditions. But the boldness and sagacity of the rising politician made him more than a match for the tortuous ways of the veteran shuffler, and Fernando Wood was fairly ousted from Tammany Hall by the operations of Sickness. Indeed, Sickness took his degree from Tammany as master of all the political arts that old university could teach; and in favor of such an education there is this to be said: It gave the graduate a real experience of the actual condition of a once great party, of the rottenness of our party system, and of the utter insincerity, venality, worthlessness and mischievous tendencies of more party men.

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The war came, and Sickness was among the earliest to rally to the national cause. He did good service. Many a day that will be fair in our history owes an honorable portion of its glory to the staunch qualities of the brigade that the newly made General organized and vitalized from the number of his personal and political adherents in this city. His personal services were also of eminent value to the country. Had his admirable example been followed at Chancellorsville the Army of the Potomac would not have suffered a disgraceful defeat. Lee's army would in all probability have been destroyed in 1863, and the result of the war and the state of our finances might have been so far different that reconstruction would have been a far simpler problem than it proves. It has been already argued that but for Sickness our army would have been withdrawn from Gettysburg without a fight. However that may be, none can doubt that if his pugnacious example had properly influenced the commander, that great field might have been memorable, not for a drawn battle and the escape of the invader, but for the most crushing and decisive victory of the war. Indeed, the brilliant military record of Sickness shows that he could readily become an illustrious soldier, as he had previously shown that he could be a sagacious and successful politician.

General Sickness as a Statesman.

Now we see him the pro-consul of the United States, in charge of a vast and populous district, exhibiting all the qualities of a wise and considerate ruler. His general order of the 11th is a piece of real wisdom, all the more excellent for being timely. It sets aside laws very boldly; but the boldness is discreet, since it sets aside laws for the very reason for which they were first made—to protect the people and prevent misery. General Sickness acts in the spirit of a commander who regards the people as committed not so much to his rule as to his care. He gives a noble answer to those disaffected Southern politicians who have denounced the Military bill as an oppression, in showing them how well it will serve for a defence against oppressors. His first use of his great powers has been in favor of the people, and that grave fact will go far to correct the erroneous impressions the South has had of the spirit in which the North intended to govern. We see in General Sickness a man of the same type with those who made Rome great—one equally competent in war and in politics, with the ample development that enables him to shine in either sphere. He is possessed of genius, of experience, and has a mind cultivated by extensive study—the three requisites laid down by Bolingbroke as necessary to a great leader; and if he uses his opportunities with the discretion and moderation that have marked his course thus far his future career will be a splendid one for his country.

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Another assault on the police, while in discharge of their duty, occurred in Brooklyn on Sunday evening, the particulars of which we published yesterday. It is evident that some vigorous measures must be taken for the protection of police officers from mob violence, or we cannot expect them to afford us that defence against the rowdy element of society which we claim at their hands. The riot of the 18th of March was a disgrace to all those directly engaged in it, and has very properly prejudiced the public against all public street demonstrations, where such collisions are likely to occur at any moment, through a hasty word or blow on either side. The ringleaders of that affair have been indicted by the Grand Jury; but it is understood that strong efforts are being made by politicians and others to shield these men from punishment. The recent riot in Brooklyn, in which nearly three hundred people assaulted three or four policemen and rescued a prisoner, will probably defeat the humane intentions of those who are anxious to vindicate resistance to law by obtaining immunity for the violators. We trust, however, that in these and all other cases of a similar character there will be no compromise with criminals, and that examples will be made to deter others from the commission of like acts. If the police are not simply sustained by the courts when they are obstructed by physical force in the legitimate discharge of their duty, there can be no safety for life, limb or property in this community. The police are the paid servants of the people, and while we are always disposed to hold them to a strict accountability for their conduct, it is but just that we should afford them the fullest protection of the law.

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The Mississippi Injunction Case Quashed.
Ex-Governor William L. Sharkey and his man Friday, Robert J. Walker, have come to grief. All their recent efforts before the Supreme Court of the United States to raise another rumper and to inflict increased burdens upon the South have been reduced to vapor by the decision of the Chief Justice, whose opinion on the subject of the Mississippi injunction case will be found in full in another part of this day's Herald. The court has refused to entertain the bill, or, in plainer words, the application of these two distinguished fossil politicians to stay the execution of the military law of Congress and to stop the natural course of events has been trundled into the street. The decision as rendered was not unexpected.

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WANTED.—A ship load of Fourth of July orators to open "the glorious Fourth" (which will begin in May and last for three months) among our newly acquired fellow citizens, the Esquimaux of Russian America. Apply at the State Department, Washington, where Esquimaux dictionaries will be furnished.

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